GREAT TERRITORIAL EXPANSION IN STORE FOR RUMANIA IF SHE AIDS THE ENTENTE AND CENTRAL POWERS LOSE PRESENT WAR

Balkan Country Demands 55.000 Square Miles, With Population of 5,500,000.

ENTENTE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE PROMISED ALL

Greek King in Delicate Position as Result of Most Recent Developments.

RY OLIVER OWEN KUHN. For - Against; For - Against; For

litical and popular sentiment in regard to participation in the greatest of all back and forth during the months that have intervened since the gauntlet was rope's once prosperous fields made to run red with the blood of competing

And today, when Rumanian partici-pation in the struggle would have treater weight in bringing about a lecision in the regions of the east and in the Balkans than at any time past he Bucharest government is markedly eaning toward the cause of the en-

Rumania, with her dreams of expansion, with her hopes of eventually restoring all her peoples under a common government, today sits in judgment upon the cause of the entente and the Teutonic allies. That she should tarry, make sure her course, in light of her great ambitions as to territorial enlargement, in order that she may profit to the fullest and suffer the least in the present struggle is but natural. Rumania today dreams of obtaining the two great provinces of Hungary, the Eanat of Temesevar and Transylvania, the mass of people residing within the borders of which are Rumanian in race and instinct. Likewise, the greater portion of Eukowina also is largely populated by those who would cherish union with their native country. Russia also might be induced to surrender the province of Bessarabia with its 1,00,000 square miles.

ntente nations that all shall be hers and at she shall have an important seat at it council tables when the general adstraints, territorial and otherwise, take lace at the close of the war if she will at lend her assistance, is deemed cermin. For it is admitted that Rumania's pen aid relatively will be greater than the assistance of any other neutral at e present juncture of the war. And the lies are leaving no stones unturned to sure eventual success over the central wers and their allies.

Rumania, at the outbreak of the war, because of her alliances and treaties with the central powers, was expected to take her side with the Teutons. Great pressure was brought to bear upon her by the German diplomats in Bucharest, with the added backing of the Berlin foreign office Rumania realizing the absolute disaster that might result for her in event of Russian success in the east, and always keeping the fact that she might forever lose any chance of obtaining Bessarabia, showed an inclination to hold back. This skeeping the fact that she might forever lose any chance of obtaining Bessarabia, showed an inclination to hold back. This was particularly marked when it became known that Italy would refuse to become an ally of Germany, notwithstanding her defensive alliance with Berlin and Vienna, Then Rumania absolutely refused to take a hand. Germanic powers began their effort to at least obtain a firm neutrality on the part of the Bucharest government, and particularly pronounced were these efforts when there were signs of Rumanian unrest on the side of the allies during the first great Russian offensive, which carried the Slavs through Lemberg and in some cases over the Carpathian passes into Hungary. Russian diplomats, however, firmly refused to grant Rungarian forces in large numbers already are assembled on the Rumanian passes into Hungary. Russian diplomats, however, firmly refused to grant Rungarian forces in large numbers already are assembled on the Rumanian homes and the subsequent great retreat of the Russians and numbers of Austria and the subsequent great retreat of the Russians, bow serious such an incirculation of some Rumanians and the subsequent great retreat of the Russians has unlimited possibilities and allies are expected that Bulgaria is doubt the declared to take the kear of the subsequent great retreat of the River Danube to the northern-most point, would open a new field of fensives in the Hungary. Bustine forces in large numbers already are assembled on the Rumanian homes and respect to the left bank of the Struma river to the said of the struck and in view of allied offensives in large numbers already are assembled on the Rumanian dament of the retreat over a territory of five miles on the east flank, in the general region of Florina.

The Bulgarians are declared to be all the subsequent great retreat of the Rumanians and the subsequent great retreat of the Rumanian and the subsequent great retreat of the Rumanian and the subsequent great retreat of the Rumanian and the subsequent great retreat o

coveted the Silistrian district, which was lost by her in the conflict of 1913, and believed that it is only a question of time until King Ferdinand leads his men on the battlefield. the Dobrudja district, lost to Bulgaria at the congress of Vienna.

Those in Bucharest who from the first

who firmly believed that Rumania might better her future national intersts again brought to bear great pres-

who firmly believed that Rumania, might better her future national interests again brought to hear great presents again brought to hear great present the present present the present Rumania with large contracts for grains and other supplies. In fact, on several occasions these groups of belligerents have entered into open competitive bidding for such things as

PRESENT BATTLE LINE ON WESTERN FRONT.



Not a nation fighting today may be expected to gain a territory of 55.000 square miles and May Gain More Than 5.500.000 people with the Any Other Country.

May Gain More Than 5.500.000 people with the possible exception of Rumania, who, in Her negotiations with the entente, has demanded that in case of eventual victory she shall have all of this, mostly at the expense of Austria-Hungary and Russia.

An army of nearly a half million men could be dispatched toward Bulgaria, and in view of the present occupation of a large proportion of Bulgarian troops on the Macedonian frent, the overrunning of the Bulgarian nation would be entirely within the bounds of possibility. This force also would endanger the Bulgars in Macedonia and they in all such ability, would be caught between a military vice. Such a union of Rumanians Although the Bulgarians have and Russians has unlimited possibilities; scored material successes on both

Shall she take her stand alongside the other entente nations and reap a possible rich territorial award, or shall when the Bulgarians entered the war on behalf of Rumania that country immediately saw mediately saw the consequent sufferings and blood-shed? These are the questions that to-

Position of Greece

Rumania might have to sell, and owing to the financial power of the entente group a large portion of the supplies.

Just what influence this commercial activity may have had on the sentiment of the Rumanian peoples is purely conjectural, but it is believed certain to have a great influence on popular opinion as to the allied cause, even though there be no other and larger objects to be gained by active participation on the side of the entente.

The Rumanian situation has developed rapidly the past ten days, and even Teutonic capitals are inclined to believe that Rumania will take her final step within the immediate future. The allies seem certain of it. The peoples of the entered and public demonstrations against the king and in favor of former Premier Venizelos. The Venizelists, in the face of Constantine's resistance, continue to assemble volunteers.

Is this further defiance of the king the beginning of a great popular movement which may sweep the ruler of the Hellenese from his throne?

In some quarters the present tenure of King Constantine is regarded as pre-tonic capital to be beginning of a great popular movement which may sweep the ruler of the Hellenese from his throne?

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Is this further

The king's firm attitude against the entente, even at this date, and in face Venizelos Expected to Bulgarian ag-

tions toward former Premier Venizelos Notwithstanding the professed great the champion of the entente, and who unconcern in Berlin, the Rumanian early in the war cited the possible loses to stirred to greater activity and now are menace is a grave Grecian aspirations in case the govern-

equipped army, estimated at between 500,000 and 800,000, along with the Slavs.

An army of nearly a half million men could be dispatched toward Bulgaria, aided when support was most needed that period when Teutonic and B

direction. The route from this section is one which is fraught with natural is one which is fraught with natural ognot s hazards, high hills flanking a narrow 3,400. valley. It is believed that the entente armies under Gen. Sarrail plan to push Bulgar Menace a menace from day evidently are uppermost in the forward along the Vardar river, where from their hereditarial enemy. How soon will Rumanian act? is the predominant question in the capitals of all beligerent nations, for it is verily believed that, it is only a question of through which valley there is a raillies in maintaining an adequate sys-

Although the Rumanian situation | Survey of Charge of Ch manifested sians already have been assigned to the

The Germans have delivered several

French and British Have Kept Up Steady Advance in Western Arena.

RUSSIANS GO SLOWER IN EASTERN REGIONS

Slavs Have Inaugurated Successful Offensive Over Whole Asiatic Battle Line.

severe counter attacks against the French at Fleury, on the Ver Fleury Attacks. dun front, but been enabled to slightly extend their positions between Fleury and Thiau-

On the front where Austro-German

and Russian forces have been battling

for mastery, the chief operations have been in the region northeast of Kovel and in the region of Baranovitch, where the Teutons have delivered several ter-rific attacks. Although Berlin admits some gains, Petrograd insists that these offensive efforts have proved fruitless. While the Teutons and Russians are While the Teutons and Russians are struggling for mastery on the central and more northerly sections of the eastern front, grave battles also have been fought in the Carpathian regions, where the greatest show of resistance is being offered to Russian armies which are striving for passes through the Carpathians in the general vicinity. which are striving for passes through the Carpathians in the general vicinity of Jablonitsa. Germany reports the Russians have been held and even official dispatches from Petrograd, which recently have been marked by their extreme brevity, would indicate this to be a fact. No striking successes have been scored by the Russians in the direction of Lemberg, and in fact the battle line along the whole eastern front has remained practically stationary for the remained practically stationary for the past seven days, no material advances being made by either of the belligerent

have wrested positions from the en-emy. The Austrians claim check for Italians in this section, as also on Carso and in the Trentino battle the Carso and in the Trentino battle regions. A greater portion of the actions have been between artillery forces. It is a noticeable fact that the Austrians have checked the speed of the Italian advance and although a week ago the Italians were reported to be within thirteen miles of Trieste, their present objective, they have not moved further.

Aroused by recent Turkish successes in the Armenian regions, which menaced their

flank, the Russians Advance in Near East. have been

Would Bring on one to Teutonic aspirations. Not Grave Situation. Only would Rumania permit the transportation of huge bodies of Russian troops—now reported massed on the Rumanian frontier—into Bulgarla, but she also undoubtedly would send a large portion of her well equipped army, estimated at between 500,000 and 800,000, along with the Slavs.

Grecian aspirations in case the government assuming the offensive over practically ment did not espouse the cause of the Slavs, according to Petrograd, have been enabled to regain both Bitlis and Mush, around which much of the hardest fighting of recent weeks has progressed. The Turks were decidedly in the ascendancy in this section ten days and even a week ago, but the Russian bands—will only further hazard King Constantine's control. In entente quarters the stantine's control. In entente quarters the stantine's control. In entente quarters the successes scored in the past three or

this section. This movement is believed to have been more of a diversion with the hope of lessening the tension of Slavic armies now pushing in the general direction of Sivas.

SUNDAY.

German attack with liquid fire at Fleury fails. Teutons suffer heavy losses.

French carry strongly organized wood between Could be suffered by the control of Sivas.

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA.

Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

of Florina.

Fierce fighting between Turks and Russians in direction of Diarbekr.

Turks lose mountain pass west of Lake Nozykgel.

Bulgars Entrench the view to Along River Struma.

Along River Struma.

Along River Struma.

Along Bulgaria in this TUESDAY. Turks report repulse of Russians in Ognot sector. Slav losses placed at

WEDNESDAY

Russians defeat Turkish division in region of Bachta. Two enemy regiments pulsed. THURSDAY.

Russians reoccupy Bitlis.
Slavs press advance over whole Asiatic front.
FRIDAY.

Russians report continuation of suc-essful offensive in region of Mush. Constantinople reports repulse of British patrols east of Suez canal.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ARENA.

Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

Isonzo battle decreases in violence. Italians repulse small Austrian at-tacks on Asiago plateau. Italians check enemy attack near

MONDAY Italians attack in Dolomites region. TUESDAY.

Austrians repulsed on Asiago plateau between Casera Zingarella and Case Zebio Pastorile Zebio Pastorile.

Italians claim capture of strong positions on slopes of Tafana III and in Travenanzes valley.

Heavy artillery fighting in Gorizia area.

WEDNESDAY.

Austrians increase activity in Avolona sector.
Italians open heavier artillery fire on Isonzo front.

Austria reports bringing down of three Italian aeros. THURSDAY.

Italians press offensive in the Dolo Gen. Cadorna's troops gain new positions on Gassa Alps.

Italians occupy height south of Cima
Di Cere and hold it after severe battle. FRIDAY. Austrians reports lull in

BALKAN ARENA. Chronological Events.

SUNDAY.
All Albania reported in revolt agains

Saloniki.
Bulgarians advance toward Greek
port of Kavala. Greece orders Greek
soldiers to retire.
Franco-British forces reported to
have crossed the Struma and attacked Bulgars near Seres.
Allies consolidate positions in Lake Allies consolidate positions in Lake Doiran section.
Serbians take Bulgar first line trenches on heights of Kikurus and occupy forts of Kaimakcalar.
Serbians abandon Banica. Germans report capture of several enemy trenches.

Granks first Park Greeks fight Bulgars in vicinity of Seres.

MONDAY Serbians capture Fort Cucurlu, in the Heavy fighting on Struma river from Kavjola to Barakli. Russian troops reported to have ar-rived at Saloniki.

Bulgars reported to have pushed back oth wings of allied line before Saboth wings of allied line before Saloniki.

Allies capture series of heights west of Verdun river.

Teutonic allies said to have offered guarantees to Greece that Bulgars will not enter Kavala, Drama and Seres.

Serbs reported to have made some progress between the Cerna and Movelenica rivers. lenica rivers. Bulgars report capture of Serb po-sitions on the Malka Niezeplanina, east of Banica.

WEDNESDAY. Serbians reported to have stormed nill near Ostrova lake. Bulgars claim uccess in counter attacks.
Serbians reported to have stormed 150 yards of Bulgar trenches near Kaima

Bulgarians on the Struma reported Bulgar attack on French at Komarjan

Bulgars report defeat of Serbians on western end of Macedonian front.

Allies repulsed along the Struma river, according to Sofia.

Greeks continue to resist Bulgars near Seres and flock to enlist with entente forces. FRIDAY.

Bulgarians announce arrival on Aegean coast in Greece. Sofia reports repulse of eighteen Ser-bian attacks on the west flanks. destroy several Struma

EASTERN ARENA.

Chronological Events.

SUNDAY. Russians report further advances on the river Stokhod in the region of Rudka-Chervische. Mudka-Chervische.
Slavs report gains through two Carpathian passes leading into Hungary.
Gemans report capture of trenches east of Kiselin.
Russian attacks on Magura reported repulsed.

MONDAY. Russians repulsed west of Stokhod near Rudka-Chervische. Slavs continue effort to push into Hungary through Carpathian south of Kolomea,

TUESDAY. Austrians report repulses for Rus sians on Stokhod.
Russians meet severe resistance at practically all points on the eastern front, but few minor gains being reg-

WEDNESDAY. Russians report repulse of Teutonic attacks on west bank of Stokhod near Rudka-Chervische.

Rudka-Chervische.

Teutons repulsed by Slavs near Tobol.

Teutons report successful effort to
stay Russian advance north of Capul.

Germans claim to have stormed new positions at Starawipcsyua THURSDAY.

FRIDAY. Russians report progress in Car-

German attack on Stokhod repulsed

WESTERN ARENA.

Chronological Events.

British make further advance near Thiepval, gaining 200 yards of enemy German attack at Loyecourt wood re-

THURSDAY.

yard to Eastport, Me., where she will be stripped of all articles of value. She will then be beached and burned to obtain the copper and other metals used in her construction.

The Franklin will be recalled by many who in the past quarter of a century have visited the Norfolk navy yard, where the craft was used as a receiving ship. Housed over and lying near the river sidewalk at the navy yard, the old ship was seen by every one visiting the yard.

The Franklin was built at Kittery, Me., in 1885. In her day she was one of the fine ships of the navy.

She has a displacement of 5,170 tons and is 265 feet 9 inches in length. It is stated that many tons of copper bolts were used in fastening her wooden sides together. To get this her purchasers will burn her,

Conservative Observers Assert Belief Duration of Europe's War Will Equal Period of Civil Strife in United States

Allies Hold View That Approach of Winter Necessitates Contraction of German Lines, But Invasion of Teuton Territory Is Not Probable the Present Year.

> By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Author of "The Great War."

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THEN in the early days of the war the late Lord Kitchener forecast a three-years' war there was little support for his belief in any part of the world. As the third year of the war opens, it is becoming clear that the most conservative observers are inclining to the belief. not merely that Kitchener's forecast will be made good, but that the termination of the

It is interesting to note, too, that it is in Great Britain, where the theory of a short war was held most generally, that the idea of a war equaling our own civil war in length is making most progress. Nowhere is there the slightest expectation now of a decision this year; such belief as still may be found that the war will have an early termination fixes the fall of next year as the time that will see

the Saar district is also a fixed idea

The Silesian Mines.

Turning east, now, a similar situation

region, one of the most highly industrial-

ized in Europe. The population of the

back allied armies from her own fron-

tiers. Again, she has by her war tactics

If, for example, the Germans decide to war, to restore the situation, and no French statesman will now consider a peace which does not restore the lost lands—the Lorraine iron districts, the Saar coal districts, and also the remarkable deposits of phosphate along the foot shorten their front in the west it is well thence behind the Meuse to the position they now hold at Verdun, and that on they could stand indefinitely. The reirement would give them a very much roops that they now use on this western front to offer a better resistance.

Conceivably the Germans will be of the French mind friven back to this line before winter; far more reasonable is the expectation that they may be pushed back on the line of Lille, Valenciennes, Mauheuge, Hirson and thence behind the Meuse— that is, at the edge of the French fron-

Granted that the Germans could be forced out of both the lines that have been mentioned, they could still retire behind the Meuse and stand behind this lines Namur. Givet and iver, holding Liege, Namur, Givet and he eastern bank of the river upstream o Verdun. Behind this, again, is the

the eastern bank of the river upstream to Verdun. Behind this, again, is the line of the Ourthe, from Liege south on the frontier of Luxemburg, through Thionville and Metz. In each of these positions they would hold extremely advantageous lines and each retreat would actually shorten their front and diminish the number of men required to hold the front.

If the allied calculations are correct and German manpower is beginning to fail, the gradual diminution of the supply of men will not necessarily bring a German collapse, because there is a chance to shorten the lines. Now exactly the same situation exists upon the eastern frontier, the Vistula river offering much the same opportunity for a stand as the Meuse. A retreat in the east would also shorten the line materially.

Peace Next Year?

Chronological Events.

SUNDAY.

German attack with liquid fire at Fleury fails. Teutons suffer heavy losses.

French carry strongly organized wood between Guillemont and Maurepas.

Germans drive back British patrols, organized the war on enemy soil not only all of sorthwest of High wood. Heavy attack repulsed.

Germans report repulse of enemy attacks west of Foureaux.

MONDAY.

Germans lose trenches south of Estrees.

MONDAY.

Germans gain footing in trenches south of Estrees taken from them in Monday's fighting.

French repulse surprise attack in the Vosses.

French repulse surprise attack in the Vosses.

French repulse surprise attack in the Vosses.

SUNDAY.

German attack with liquid fire at Fleury fails. Teutons suffer heavy blooses, which is not to be foreseen in any period as short as twelve months, Germany should, then, taking months, Germany should, then, taking he military aspect, be able to keep the war on enemy soil not only all of this year, but most, if not all, of the following. She will, then, not be in a position where she will be compelled by any military situation to make peace, in such conflict altogether. She would doubtless south of Estrees.

French advance near Clery.

Germans gain footing in trenches south of Estrees taken from them in Monday's fighting.

French repulse surprise attack in the Vosses.

Estrees.
French advance near Clery.
TUESDAY.

Germans gain footing in trenches south of Estrees taken from them in Monday's fighting.
French repulse surprise attack in the Vosges.
Germans deliver two heavy attacks against the British near Thiepval.
Both repulsed. British advance to within 1,000 yards of town.
British capture 100 yards of enemy trenches between Martinpuich and Bazentin.
British advance on front of half mile near Pozieres.

WEDNESDAY.
German attack near Guillemont is repulsed.
British make further advance to the Wednesday attack and Great Britain, but it was criticised on the ground that a great change was inevitable. This change has now come. If the allies have won no decisive victory as yet, their successes on all fronts have convinced them that they at last have the measure of their foe and that time will give them a complete victory.

Change in View of Terms.

Now, with the feeling that victory is assured there has come a marked French repulse enemy surprise attacks in the Champagne.
French capture positions between Fleury and Thiaumont work. change in the view of the terms of many. Germany's very uccess in mobilizing her own nation, her extraordi-

French capture positions between Fleury and Thiaumont work.

THURSDAY.

British advance lines several hundred yards near Delville wood.
French capture Maurepas. German counter attack repulsed.

German attack on Fleury fails.
British advance 300 yards south of Thiepval, seizing trench 700 yards long.

Germans fail in attempt to drive British from edge of Guillemont.
Spirited artillery fighting rages between the Avre and the Aisne.
FRIDAY.

Germans gain foothold in French trench near Tahure, but later are expelled.
Teutons fail in attacks at Fleury and Thiaumont.
Enemy attack at Hill 121, near Maurepas, beaten back by French.
British advance further near Thiepval.

FRANKLIN IN SCRAP HEAP.

Historic Naval Craft Sold and to Be Stripped Bare.
The old United States naval ship Franklin, recently sold by the government at auction to the highest bidder, is to be towed from the Norfolk navy yard to Eastport, Me., where she will be stripped of all articles of value. She will then be beached and burned to obtain the copper and other metals used in her construction.

The Franklin will be recalled by many who in the past quarter of a surface and genius in ornancy skill, resource and genius in ornancy skill, have awakened the rival nartions of the world to the extent of Berman was nearly skill, resource of their own existence, and they are now resolved that they will the menace is abolished.

Take an example: In her great campaigns Germany has actually wrecked the in

the close.

What are the reasons for this change in opinion; why does the four-year period now seem the probable measure of the world conflict? The reasons are not difficult to set forth; they are military, political and economic, but in a sense the military element is subordinated to the economic and the political.

To take the military point of view first. It is the conviction of most allied observers that the Germans will be compelled to contract their lines either in the east or the west before the winter comes. But no considerable contraction, no retreat that will carry the war back into Germany, is regarded as even conceivable for this year.

Germans Can Shorten Lines.

It for example the Germans decide to the contraction of military and the central take the contraction, no retreat the contraction, no retreat that will carry the war back into Germany, is regarded as even conceivable for this year.

If for example the Germans decide to the contraction opinion; why does the four-year period on the contraction of most allies in opinion; why does the four-year period on the purpose to annex the Briey iron call fleets have not suffered proportion-districts. This was merely an extension of old German policy. In 1815, at the second come to suffered proportion-districts and sent to St. Helena, she took the coal district on the Saar, better position than they were in Austral and the other great her machinery intact and her commercial fleat have not suffered proportion-districts, at the second come to suffered proportion-districts, at the second come to suffered proportion-districts, at the second come to suffered proportion-dark propose to suffer and the purpose to take the Bries in the first to St. Helena, she took the coal district on the Saar, better position than they were in Austral supreme to the first the first to the first to St. Helena, she took the coal districts the he had came to suffered proportion-dark proportion-dark period and sent to St. Helena, she to St. Helena, she to St. Helena, she to St. Hel

their colonies—that is, that the Britis empire and the French home an colonial territories will each give th teenth century. France means, after the war, to restore the situation, and no

This is a defensive step, to meet the ituation which German armies have But Germany will not surrender these until she has been overwhelmingly defeated, for this surrender means the loss of a portion, at least, of the foundation of her great industrial prosperity. A year ago most Frenchmen would have been willing to make peace on the basis of the reacquisition of Alsace-Lorraine, but to-day the Saar district is also a five discass. reated by their activities in Belgium, has possessed herself of the coal and iron fields of France, the iron and lead regions of Silesia, which are included in districts whose population is Slav. Now, if ever. France and Russia must get these districts, and they mean to get them. But to get them means to defeat Germany in he field as the hear defeat Germany in he field as she h not yet been defeated, and as there no prospect at the present moment the

infronts us. In the southeast corner of Russia join, is a great fron, zinc and lead region, one of the most highly industrialized in Europe. The population of the
German districts is practically entirely
Slav. This is an old province of Poland,
which was won away from the Slavs far
back in history, conquered for Prussia
by Frederick the Great and become one
of the most prosperous portions of the
new industrial Germany.

But the settled policy of Russia is to
rescue from German hands the Slav populations with Germany holds on eastern
frontiers. Moreover, Germany has destroyed all the great industrial plants of
Poland. Wherefore Russian policy and
purpose look forward to incorporating the
Silesian districts in their new Poland,
which is to be made out of their old Polish
provinces and German and Austrian Polish districts. If Germany were to lose all
her iron and coal districts on the AlsaceLorraine frontier, she would be very
gravely weakened as an industrial nation.
She would only consent to such sacrifices
when there was no longer any hope of resistance, and not while her armies were
standing outside German soil at the Vistula and the Meuse.

of the seas; they have overtaken Germany in the matter of shells and munitions; they have copied all the devices
that she had alone at the outset of the
struggle. Then they have overtaken Germany in the matter of shells and munitresources. They are satisfied
to go on now until they have
end to go on now white the only question now is how
long it will take; they are equally
satisfied that it will be cheaper in the
end to go on now until they have
end to go on now until they have
end to go on now white the or were
stand to go on now with the end to go on on the sate of the
struggle. Then they had only superior
latent resources. They are satisfied
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of the file of the devices
that she had alone

will have to make good out of German two-thirds, approximately, would be shipping the losses inflicted upon her ene-Slav. Actually this would mean re-storing to the Slav world, either to an autonomous Poland or a Russian Po-land, what was taken away by the pamies by submarine. But this is not the concession that Germany would be willing to make while she was still able to hold titions. Morally it would be easily justinable, for, unless one subscribes to prepared a great advantage for herself if peace should come on any basis save that the doctrine that the German is a superior being, there is no reason why

which would be created by her complete downfall.

Germany's Advantage Today.

To put it baidly: In two years of war Germany has wrecked the factory and industrial machinery and plants of France and Belgium and of Russian Poland; she has very seriously crippled the shipping resources of her only considerable rival on the seas. In doing (Continued on Saan Lorsella Continued on Saan Lorsella Continu (Continued on Sixon take)

